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THE *'Varsity*, in its last two numbers, has been dealing editorially with the Principal's remarks about matriculation standards in Ontario, and we congratulate "our esteemed contemp." upon its courage. We wish that we could extend the same congratulations to the University College Senate. We would like to remind the latter of a little scene at the Skaiad gate of Troy some thirty centuries since, wherein a certain gentleman named Hector replied to his wife's advice to avoid the conflict, by saying:

"I should blush

If, like a coward, I could shun the fight."

They will forgive us for not quoting in the original when we assure them that the fault lies with our printer, who has the bad taste to have no Greek type on hand. The beauty of the quotation is not, however, limited by language.

* * *

Now, as concerns the position taken by the *'Varsity*, we may add that we agree with almost all that they have

said. The two questions raised by the Principal have been correctly stated by them:

1st. Is the matriculation standard in Ontario what it should be? and

2nd. If not, who is to blame?

To the first question they answer with the Principal—unquestionably no.

To the second they quote him as saying, "The University of Toronto is to blame." This is the truth, O *'Varsity*! but not the whole truth. Dr. Grant laid the blame of the present condition of things upon the Education Department and the University of Toronto. We are very glad to see the *'Varsity* once again agree with the Principal. Toronto and Queen's, then, are a unit upon two points:

1st. The matriculation standard is not what it should be.

2nd. The Education Department is to blame for the present condition of things.

* * *

We hope, now, that Mr. Ross will see clearly just how he stands in the matter. Queen's holds him responsible for neglect of duty in permitting the matriculation standard to remain so low; the University of Toronto does the same, and under these circumstances we fail to see how the present condition of things can longer continue. It looks very much as if the hand of the Minister of Education was being forced in the affair; but, since the two parties most interested are agreed in denouncing his "masterly inactivity," we doubt not that he will see fit to alter his course at once. One thing is certain. The country knows now that the two greatest Universities in the province are dissatisfied with the Education Department. They demand improvement. The Minister refuses to let them improve. And the Minister is the head of the "most progressive Education Department on the continent." Will the Hon. G. W. Ross rise and explain?

* * *

To sum up the whole matter, the *'Varsity* agrees with the Principal that the matriculation examination is not what it should be. It agrees with him, also, we assume, that Queen's is not to blame for this. It again agrees with him that the Department of Education is to blame. But it sees from his narrative of a ten years' conflict that he thinks the Senate of Toronto is also to blame, and it stoutly denies this soft impeachment. The difference between it and the Principal is thus narrowed to one point, and with regard to this we shall ask two questions,

for the answer to these questions will decide the matter :

1st. When leading members of the Senate of Toronto were urged, as the address of the Principal assures us they were, to unite with Queen's in drawing up a rational examination, were they to blame in declining the overtures made ?

2nd. When subsequently, viz., in December, 1886, the Senate was officially approached by Queen's, why was no answer given ? Who is to blame ? Will the *'Varsity* answer distinctly ?

* * *

We see in the current number of *The Wide Awake* another story by our fellow-student, Mr. T. G. Marquis. Simply and sweetly told, with a lesson upon the folly of judging by appearances, it will no doubt be read with delight by the little readers of the magazine in question. We extend to Mr. Marquis our congratulations on his literary progress. It is no little credit to him to have his name enrolled among *Wide Awake's* contributors.

* * *

There is an article in the March number of the *Educational Monthly* on "Queen's University and what it has done for Canada in the Past," by our clever friend, *Fidelis*. It is a condensed history of the University *ab ovo*, and it will teach our readers the character of the men who stood around the cradle of our Alma Mater at her birth. It will give those of them who have only known her in her days of prosperity some faint idea of what it cost to make her what she is. Never, we venture to say, did a University pass through such a series of crises and survive them ; and never did a University have a more noble-hearted, whole-souled, self-sacrificing body of friends, alumni and professors than Queen's. All honor to them ; and may the day never dawn when we, who have inherited the fruits of their labors, shall forget how much we owe to those who bore so gallantly the burden and heat of the day. Such an article is an inspiration, and we know little of the temper and *calibre* of the men of Queen's to-day if they do not show the country, when occasion calls, that the same spirit animates them which animated those who have gone before.

* * *

But Miss Machar, in bringing before us the admirable spirit of those who established Queen's upon a sound financial and educational basis, does not forget to remind us of a danger which arises from the very fact that we have such an efficient staff of professors. Having no desire, however, to impair in any way the strength of wisdom of her remarks by a condensed statement of them, we refer our readers to the Literary Department for her own words. There is only too much truth in what she says, and we hope that our Senate, as well as students, will take the trouble of considering it.

* * *

There is also an able and thoughtful article by Sir Daniel Wilson in the same number of this magazine.

The author complains that the matriculation papers in English set by the Department are *simply puzzles*. After making a careful study of them for years he sums up his opinion of the whole matter by saying that he is thankful that he matriculated long ago. When the President of Toronto University, a gentleman who has been an English author for half a century, states as his deliberate conviction that the papers set in English are ridiculous, and adds that he himself could only "dimly guess" at the meaning of the questions put, we ask in the name of common sense what the Education Department means by this sort of thing ? If this is a sample of the system which Mr. Ross boasts to be the "best" on this continent, will some of our North-West missionaries kindly furnish us with a sample of what is considered the "worst." We heartily agree with President Wilson that for matriculation English an essay on some general topic, to be judged on its (1) orthography, (2) grammar, (3) rhetoric, (4) style, (5) punctuation, is a test sufficiently severe and sufficiently comprehensive for all practical purposes. We may add that such an examination paper would have the advantage of displaying in about equal parts the efficiency of the pupil and the common sense of the examiner.

* * *

No. 146 of the pocket edition of Funk's Standard Library is a work on the "Drink Problem" by Axel Gustafson. We have not space in this place to deal with the work as we should wish, but we direct the attention of all temperance workers to it as a little book which deals thoroughly and systematically with that greatest of all curses—strong drink. Mr. Gustafson deals trenchantly with the usual objections made to Total Prohibition, summing them up under the headings of (1) moral snasion, (2) opposition of the Bible, (3) a violation of personal liberty, (4) impracticable, (5) law cannot precede public sentiment, (6) public sentiment is not ripe for it, (7) we must reach it step by step.

After showing that moral snasion has been tried for ages, and with a result known to all of us, he adds that if it is a right and duty to abstain and to induce others so to do, it is equally a right and duty to vote against the traffic and to induce others to do so also. But for a synopsis of his arguments we must refer our readers to the work itself. We can only say that the reasoning in general is clear and sound, and the arguments in favor of total prohibition are certainly of more weight and power than any which can be urged against them. A better hand-book for the mission field, general temperance work or private information it would be hard to find.

* * *

The King's College *Record* has been treating its readers during the session to a series of essays upon Canadian poets. The articles are well, some of them ably, written, and would astonish some of the gentry who still go about with bees in their bonnets telling people that

Canada has no literature. We confess to surprise at the amount of really good verse quoted in these essays—some of it being unquestionably poetry. The subjects of the two papers in the February number are John Hunter Davar and Thomas D'Arcy McGee. We congratulate King's College *Record* and its readers. They have three reasons to be gratified with these essays: (1) Because they will make their readers acquainted with our Canadian poets; (2) because the acquaintance will strengthen their faith in the literary future of our country; and (3) because they will see that the material before them deserves the hearty support of every intelligent Canadian. We can only regret that every University paper in the country is not following the example of our clever little Nova Scotian contemporary.

Complaint has been made to us repeatedly about some legal duns which have been sent to our subscribers throughout the country. We can only deprecate the tone of the letters in question, and assure our readers that the present staff of the JOURNAL had nothing to do with the matter. They were sent out by a Kingston solicitor acting under the orders of a high dignitary of the Alma Mater Society. We regret the necessity for such a step at all. Such necessity would have no existence if some of our subscribers would only be a trifle less thoughtless. But whether they have been negligent or no, we do not think that the action taken in the matter is advisable either to the JOURNAL or to the University. We are doubly grieved that such notices have been sent to gentlemen who never subscribed to the JOURNAL; and we beg to remind the Alma Mater that it would have shown a little more courtesy as well as a little more wisdom if it had taken the trouble to consult the JOURNAL staff in a matter which concerned the JOURNAL first, the University second, and the Alma Mater last of all.

♦ ASSOCIATE EDITORIALS. ♦

(Continued from No. 5.)

WHAT are the real causes of the evils complained of in connection with our system of education? We believe there are two, one natural, the other artificial. In the first place, we live in a fast age, an age of dash, an age in which men and women hurry through life, often missing its real sweetness and grandeur through excessive striving after the ideal future. In such an age, the maxim "Make haste slowly" seems out of place. Let us illustrate. A child enters school at five years, or perhaps a Kindergarten class at an earlier age. Here begins the process of intellectual forcing, the educational hot-bed process. Teachers may know better, parents and trustees may know better, yes, all the school officials from the lowest to the highest may and in most cases do know better, yet, in obedience to the spirit of the age,

the child is consigned to the tender mercies of the great educational machine, from which, if nature can endure the strain, it is hoped that child shall one day come forth an educated man. Parents remonstrate, nature rebels, and the weak drop out of the race, leaving the stronger to continue the struggle.

In education, especially in cities and towns, the division of labor is carried to its full extent. The process of education is systematically graded, and each teacher works within prescribed limits. Each completed process furnishes but the raw material for a further process. In the educational, as in the economic world, the "Quick Process" seems to have won the day. It is useless to urge that the slower process is less destructive to the material and secures more beauty and permanence in the product; you will be met by the stereotyped reply "Can't afford to wait."

Could we analyse the consciousness of the average, we would find one thought ever present, "How can I best prepare my class for the coming examination?" The more anxious, energetic and conscientious the teacher, the more likely is this to be the case. Deep down in his soul he may know this is not the true aim of a teacher, but man can scarcely avoid being influenced by the spirit of the age in which he lives, and so he forsakes the true for the near and the race suffers in consequence.

Education is practically interpreted to mean *promotion*, an interpretation readily accepted by the average student both young and old. Go where you will, you see its results, and the higher you go the more marked those results. Need we wonder that the educative process, the most delicate of all processes, should be marred in its beauty and symmetry by the ungenial influence of such a spirit. Does not the spirit of the true teacher wither and die under its blighting influence? He would delight to see the calm, consecutive, healthful development of mental activity were he not persistently harassed by the ever-restless appeal "prepare for the examination." Is it not but the natural outcome of this spirit that we see public schools taking the place of the nursery, High schools the place of the public schools, and universities the place High schools ought to occupy? We do not plead for the abolition of examinations, but we would relegate them to their proper place, a means not an end in the educative process.

It is now a serious thing to be a student intending to enter the Presbyterian Church, especially in the Presbytery of Kingston. If you belong to this class of students you don't know at what moment some man may arrest you, frown on you, fire a few lectures in ancient history and geography at you, set an examination and threaten to bring the displeasure of the gods upon you if you do not obey. No wonder church students should be long-faced living under such precarious circumstances as these. It may be truly said of them that "they know not what a day nor an hour may bring forth." An arbitrary

course of lectures has been inflicted on them during the winter, and now in the midst of their other work, with only a few days' notice, they are summoned to appear for an examination which they did not expect. As to how soon or how often this may happen again there is no telling, for everything seems to be in the hands of the enthusiastic lecturer, who does as he pleases irrespective of what any other person pleases. Unlike other lecturers and examiners, he does not seem to derive his authority from college, presbytery or church. He got a life supply of this admirable commodity in his youth, and does not need to be replenished from external sources. The only thing he requires is a submissive class of students on whom he can exercise it without difficulty. So far the students have peacefully submitted to his unjust and tyrannical imposition, but we hope that in the future they will rise to the dignity of their position and object to arbitrary examinations which no other presbytery examiner would require. At present the treatment which they receive reminds us very much of the treatment which the pig received from Pat. Pat found a pig lying in a fence corner one day and he began to belabour it, and on being asked why he was doing so, he replied, "I'm latin' the baste to show me authority."

There seems to be an under current of dissatisfaction in the college as to the way the library is conducted. We have heard, of late, murmurs loud and deep against the ultra-methodical plan adopted in that department of the university. Although we concur with the authorities in the idea that all possible care should be taken of our books, and with them deplore the loss in past years of volumes whose value or whose usefulness has procured for them a temporary (let us hope) resting place in some foreign bookshelf. We would respectfully remind the wise guardians that be that, after all, the books are practically our property for the four years we pass at college. They are given to and bought for our use alone, and are supposed to be the necessary adjuncts to the course of lectures we receive from the professors. The present management is a perfect satire on such an idea. The system of checks is an excellent one in reference to "home consumption." There is no fear now, we opine, of books being lost track of or mislaid. But when this vigorous system is applied to "consultation" in the rotunda of the library itself, the thing becomes a farce. It seems that we must give both a receipt and a check for the privilege of consulting for a few moments Webster's Dictionary or the Canadian Almanac! This is manifestly absurd. We breathlessly await the day when a nominal sum will be charged for looking at the librarian! If a student has one or two checks, for which he pays a dollar apiece, he will in the nature of things have an equal number of books out. He is then debarrued from the rest of the library until he returns a book or purchases another check! We cannot help feeling that a receipt

ought to be sufficient for library consultation. It precludes any possibility of our dishonest natures coming into play. We are as effectually held by a receipt as if the amiable individual who dispenses the unoffending volumes were sitting on our heads while we read. It is a shame that a check should be demanded in addition. Then again, a week is not long enough for a book to be properly examined. This is the chief complaint among the students. When there is but one copy of a book it is but right that no particular student should be allowed to monopolize it. But why not have two or three copies? When the college can afford to put up expensive railings and hand painted guards to keep kleptomaniac students from climbing over the counter into the alcoves, surely it can afford to purchase one or two extra copies of the more necessary works and relieve the present distress. Such books as Cruttwell's Roman Literature, Gostwick & Harrison's German ditto, etc., are in constant demand and it is extremely difficult to secure either at any particular time. We hope that something will be done to remedy this. At the same time students must remember that the librarian is not *ex-officio* responsible for the defective regulations. He is merely an instrument in the hands of the university authorities. Consequently our indignant friends should cease venting their spleen on his innocent head and turn their mild little epithets into another channel.

✻ LITERATURE ✻

THE student who attempts to read critically Deney's Psychology must prepare himself for an arduous and often disheartening task. The endless inexplicabilities and entangled contradictions through which he is forced to "wind his devils way" are sure to try his powers of patient endurance. But sometimes the widening prospect affords him glimpses of smoother and finer ground beyond, over which he may "wind his way with pleasure and with ease." This may be said to be reached in that part where Mr. Deney deals with the interesting subject of imagination. Imagination in its highest phase, he points out, is not the mere play of a vivid fancy in which the mind passes from one suggestion to another without connection or purpose, but it is the creation of ideal forms in which every particular is made subservient to one single end. It always implies therefore the deepest and most far-reaching thought; thought which is not bound down to the immediate facts and data of life, but if capable of going beyond these, and of grasping them in their universal aspect. "It is thus," says Mr. Deney, "that Aristotle said that poetry is truer than history. The latter only tells us that certain things happened. Poetry presents to us the permanent passions, aspirations and deeds of men which are behind all history, and which make it. Keats expresses the same thought when he says:

'What care though owl did fly
About the great Athenian admiral's mast;
What care, though striding Alexander pass'd
The Indus with his Macedonian numbers?

Juliet leaning

Amid her window-flowers, sighing, weaving
Tenderly her fancy from its maiden snow
Doth more avail than these; the silver flow
Of Hero's tears, the swoon of Imogen,
Fair Pastorella in the bandit's den,
Are things to brood on with more ardent
Than the death-day of empires."

ON A RAFT.

(Continued from page 99.)

AT reveille, next morning, we jumped out of bed and peeped out to see if Old Probs. had favoured us. The captains will only shoot the bad rapids under certain circumstances. The wind must be from the right quarter and the weather clear. But the most fastidious could find no fault with the outlook that met our sight. There was not a ripple to be seen, and the haze that hung over the horizon on every side seemed to promise a glorious day. Filled with joy we rushed out of the cabin *in puris naturalibus* and flung ourselves recklessly into the inviting stream. An early morning bath like that is delicious. The water is so cool and bracing, and there is such a lot of it. A bucketful in a bath-tub does seem so paltry afterwards. We swam about for a few minutes, clambered up again, dressed, and then responded to Moses' invitation by a vigorous attack on the noble array of comestibles he had prepared. A warning whistle from the "John A. Macdonald" (that was the name of our tug—can you wonder that we felt secure under its guidance?) a turn of the paddle wheels, and we were conducted to the head of the rapids and there left to our own devices. It was not long before we felt the influence of the current, which increased in force every yard, and after we swept round the corner of a large island the whole panorama burst upon us. Instead of a narrow passage between high banks, as in the Sault, the river here was comparatively wide and studded with pretty little islands, in and out of which we raced and dodged until fairly bewildered at the narrow escapes of collision. This skirmishing did not last long. The islands suddenly disappeared and we found ourselves in the open channel. Immediately in front of us were the rapids proper. It was curious to watch the men at this juncture. They seemed fully aware of the risks they were running and were now to be seen, each man down on his knees, telling his string of beads and crossing himself as fast as ever he could. All this parade of religion, however, does not amount to much, for, on another occasion, we noticed that when Aimé shouted out an order of some sort at a critical moment, from their very knees these fellows sprang up with a volley of French oaths, and

after they had done what was necessary dropped down again to finish their prayers!

S— and I took up our positions in the bow and were kept tolerably busy skipping out of the way of the big swells as they broke on board. It was in the most exciting part of the trip, when the size and ferocity of the waves had impressed me with the most intense awe, that a sight loomed up before me that filled me with dismay. Nothing less than a precipice of green water, as steep as the prices of a New York tailor, and over which I felt we must be inevitably hurled. I gasped "good-bye, S—, we're goners," and leaned back hard to try and stop the dram. "Now we're off," yelled S—, as the bow bobbed down and the stern tilted up in the air. "Everything goes when the bell rings," I muttered in desperation. "Hang on tight," I could hear my friend shriek, as we were poised on the top of the slide, and next minute away we went into the thick of it. There was a mighty crash of the big logs as they felt the strong grasp of the waves—a swirl of the water as it poured over us. What to me seemed a century of frantic suspense and so I bobbed up serenely on the other side of the chute. It was good fun after we slid down that hill. One really does not mind a wetting in July, and we knew the dram was well put together and in good hands, but that "dip" was coming it "rather" strong. For a long time afterwards I felt that I had left an important part of my anatomy sticking to the top of the slide. We were now past the first chute, of which there are three—the "Little Coteau," "Cedars" and "Cascaades"—the whole being usually called the Coteau Rapids. They are planted by the Creator in the midst of most enchanting scenery. The islands are covered down to the water's edge with a dense growth of cedars and lofty pines, so that the swirling torrent, clear and green, that dashes about their bases has almost the appearance of passing beneath them. Along the main shore we could see that strange "back-water" tearing up stream, undisturbed by wave or whirlpool—a dark, treacherous looking mass. A dram would be in a sorry plight if ever caught in its toils. Add to all this the beauty of the river itself, the exquisite colour of the water that seems peculiar to the St. Lawrence, the patches of white foam here and there, betraying the presence of some sunken rock, and the noble appearance of the mainland that rises abruptly out of the river and casts its dark shadow far out. I have never seen a more beautiful picture. As soon as our dram had reached quieter quarters, I proceeded to repair damages, and was engaged in wringing out my flannel trousers when I heard a "wee snaf" voice call out close behind me "beats tobogganing, doesn't it?" It was S—, who was collecting his shattered person together with a rake. On walking back to our shanty we met the old foreman: "Bonnie sautage Aimé, n'est-ce pas?" Oui oui, Messieurs, bonne sautage,—comment est-ee que vous avez trouvé Coteau? We told him we trouyevéed it pretty fine, but slightly wet. He laughed and mumbled something about

Lachine that made me uneasy. The next two chutes were very similar to the last. I might here state that the act of shooting a rapid is termed in patois "la sautage." If in the course of this letter a French word or phrase appears that to the cultivated ears (no reflection on any one's features) of a reader may sound unpardonable, he must attribute it, not to a mistake of my own making, but to the perverted dialect of the people among whom our lot was at the moment cast. It was with the greatest difficulty that we could understand their ordinary expressions. Many words are taken bodily from our own language and suffer to such an extent in the translation as to be almost unrecognizable. "Cook," "all right," "steambot," "howline," "spring-line," are words perfectly admissible in the patois of Lower Canada, and understood by all. We were very successful that morning and assembled near the village of Beaulieu, below the Coteau, without a mishap. There were a few logs missing, but these could be seen floating about in the river and were speedily pounced upon by Indian and habitants, who brought them up and received the salvage money—50 cents a stick. Aimé and some of the men ran the rapids in the big yawl boat, so as to be on the scene in case a dram broke up. A long wait ensued before the "John A." could bring us all together. She had to chase after each dram and haul it back, and with the current this was a tedious job. It must have been nearly 10 o'clock before a start was made. The sun was becoming unpleasantly strong, and there was no breeze to temper its rays. We had, certainly, been blessed with magnificent weather—not a sign of rain so far. It was very provoking that we had to stay on board. One would really have preferred the familiar "moderate winds, fair to cloudy weather, with local showers or thunderstorms." We couldn't sail without wind, and rowing was absolutely out of the question. So we selected as cool a spot as we could find and endeavored with the help of our literature, that I fear had been sadly neglected, to kill the four or five hours before we reached the vaulted "Lachine." It was hard work I can tell you—a chapter—a swim—another chapter—another swim—a tune on the banjo—a jug of lemonade—a match at diving for eggs, &c., &c., that was our programme—not to say highly intellectual, but, under the circumstances, necessary.

(To be continued.)

ROUND ABOUT JAMAICA.

A VISITOR cannot go very far along the north coast without meeting places that are of historical interest. Here on this headland, near Annetto Bay, with its picturesque background of the famous Blue Mountains, in the year 1492, stood a party of Caribs watching with awe the approach of three "winged vessels." They were the ships of the discoverer Columbus fresh from his discoveries of those gems of the Antilles, Hispaniola and

Cuba. Small ships they would be considered in these days of monster iron steamships, but to the wondering natives they seemed very large indeed, with their great ungainly sterns, their high bulwarks, their towering masts and vast bulging sails. The Caribs were peaceful people and knew not whether the advent of these strange *canoes* meant a warlike attack or was a demonstration of the gods. As the ships drew nearer and came to anchor the Caribs observed smaller *canoes* being lowered and pulling shorewards. They were astounded at the white faces and curious dress of the strangers. "They are from the sun," they cried, and they fled up the slope into the woods, where they lingered, however, curiosity mingling with their fear. Then did they see men springing ashore; strange bearded men in rich apparel, the sun glinting from helmets, corselets and weapons, with waving banners and nodding plumes. Then those strange men knelt on the sand and chanted the most wonderful music, music such as no member of the tribe had ever heard before. It was the *Te Deum*. Then they arose and one man, taller than the rest, came forward with a standard in his hands, which he planted, and taking off his cap he uttered in a loud voice some proclamation, upon which his companions waved their caps and weapons and cheered. Then he who had apparently taken possession of the newly discovered country plucked a green bough from a shrub and advanced towards the woods where the Caribs were, making signs of peace and coaxing them to come out and make friends. Timidly, yet curiously, the natives, one by one, approach and are saluted and welcomed by the great white chiefs, and are made happy by the receipt of glittering presents of glass and richly colored clothing.

Such was the landing of Columbus, who gave the West Indies to the Spanish crown and opened the way for the extensive conquests of Pizarro and Cortez. Unfortunately, it also proved the death-knell of the poor Caribs, for Spanish atrocities soon robbed and butchered the poor creatures whose land they had usurped. Chains and slavery soon decimated their tribe, and when the English made the conquest of Jamaica, in Cromwell's time, very, very few of the race existed.

Columbus, the intrepid navigator, was ill-repaid for his great discoveries. He died in misery. But why should we say he was ill-repaid? Did not grateful Spain, after letting him die in penury and want, erect a noble monument and grave thereon: "To Castile and Leon Christopher Columbus gave a New World."

The great delay in issuing this number of the JOURNAL is not at all due to negligence on the part of the staff, but to an unusual rush of business in the publishing house. We hope for greater regularity in our succeeding numbers.

★THE FOOTLIGHTS.★

WAR ON A WHITE SHEET.

IT is not often that an opportunity occurs of hearing a man who has been "in eight campaigns on three continents" relate his experiences, with illustrations by his own hand; but such an opportunity presented itself recently when Mr. Frederic Villiers gave his lecture, "War on a white sheet," in the opera house here. Mr. Villiers was already well known to his audience through the sketches of his that have appeared during the last twelve years in the *Graphic*, and when the lecturer was introduced by Major-Gen. Cameron he was warmly received by the large and fashionable audience that had gathered to hear him.

Mr. Villiers began with a description of the manner in which illustrations are prepared for the papers, and then, for nearly two hours, held his audience deeply interested, while he related his experiences in the Turko-Russian war, in Egypt and in the Soudan.

The great charm of the entertainment lay in the fact that Mr. Villiers did not deliver an elaborate lecture, but talked to his audience; now thrilling it to the core with the account of the death-tramp of the Plevna prisoners, or of the march of the square to the Nile, now exciting sensations of a different nature by describing Lord Wolsey's wardrobe, or the Abyssinian St. George.

The fine presence and picturesque costume of the lecturer, the easy and natural manner in which he addressed his audience, and the sketches, drawn on battlefields that are still fresh in the memory of everyone, gave to the entertainment a *tout ensemble* that was quite unique in the experience of Kingston theatre-goers.

★COLLEGE NEWS.★

THE JUBILEE FUND.

HAMILTON LIST.

John J. Stewart	\$ 2,500
M. Leggat	1,000
Jas. Stewart & Co.	1,000
A. E. Malloch, M.D.	500
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John A. Bruce	500
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John H. Park	250
James Balfour	250
J. M. Williams	250
Geo. Rutherford	100
Geo. H. Gillespie	100
Wm. Vallance	100
D. H. Fletcher	50

DESERONTO LIST.

E. W. Rathbun	\$10,000
S. Russell, B.A.	200
Jas. Cameron	100
Wm. Stoddart	100
John Newton, M.D.	100
R. J. Craig, M.A.	100

PEMBROKE LIST.

Thomas Hale	500
P. White	500
J. B. Dickson	500
Alex. Fraser, Westmeath	500
Andrew McCormack	500
Thos. Mackie	500
Alex. Miller	100
Andrew Irving	100
Arch. Thompson	100
W. R. White	100
Arch. Foster	100
W. Beatty	100
M. McKay	100
Wm. Moffat	100
W. C. Irving	100
T. & W. Murray	100
H. Halliday, B.A.	100
R. C. Miller	50

RENFREW LIST.

A. Barnett	1,000
Jas. Carswell	500
Stewart Bros.	500
R. Campbell, D.S.C.	300
Jas. Mann, M.D.	200
Chas. McDowell, B.A.	100
A. Francis	100
Jas. Wood	100
Jas. Craig	100

PAKENHAM LIST.

Jonathan Francis	400
J. Jamieson, M.D.	100
Hugh Taylor	100
J. Harvey Francis	50

ARNPRIOR LIST.

Mrs. McLaughlin	100
D. J. McLenn, M.A.	100
Geo. Maloch, B.A.	100
F. F. Macnab, B.A.	100
J. G. Cranston, M.D.	100
Mrs. Robertson	100

QUEEN'S COLLEGE ORCHESTRA.

Honorary President—J. A. Minnes, '89.
 President—W. A. Gray, '90.
 Vice-President—W. D. Harvey, '89.
 Secretary—H. A. Parkin, '92.
 Treasurer—N. A. McPherson, '89.
 Musical Director—H. B. Telgmann, '91.
 Accompanists—Messrs. Russell, '89, and Brady, '91.
 Committee—C. P. Jones, '91, J. E. Watts, '90, E. A. Lente, '92, W. C. Genge, '92.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*The Society.*

§ 1. The society shall be called "The Alma Mater Society of Queen's University."

§ 2. The annual ordinary-membership fee shall be fifty cents.

§ 3. The objects of the society shall be :

(a) To serve as a bond of union between the students, alumni and graduates of the various faculties.

(b) To serve as the medium of communication between the students and governing bodies of the university.

(c) To cultivate a literary and scientific taste among the students.

(d) To promote the general interests of the university.

ARTICLE II.—*Members.*

§ 1. The members shall be known as ordinary and honorary.

§ 2. All registered students, graduates and alumni of Queen's University, the Royal and the Women's Medical College of Kingston, shall be eligible for ordinary membership.

§ 3. The chancellor, trustees and senate of the university and affiliated faculties shall be, *ex-officio*, honorary members.

§ 4. Any graduate of the university and affiliated colleges is eligible for honorary membership, subject to the provisions of Article IV., § 1.

ARTICLE III.—*Rights and Privileges of Members.*

The rights and privileges of members shall include the right

§ 1. To make, second and support all motions and amendments ; to raise questions of privilege, points of order, questions of appeal, and all points of parliamentary practice.

§ 2. To vote on any and all questions affecting the society, its members or interests at any and all society meetings—ordinary or special.

§ 3. To hold any office within the gift of the society, subject to the provisions of Article VI., except that honorary members shall be eligible only for the offices of president, honorary president and critic.

ARTICLE IV.—*Fees.*

§ 1. Honorary members shall be liable to no fees whatsoever, but shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership, except as provided for by Article III., § 3.

§ 2. All other members shall pay the annual fee to the treasurer of the society, or his legally appointed representative, at some time previous to the first meeting in which said members take an active part ; except that

§ 3. In the case of the annual meeting, any member who pays his fee before nine o'clock P.M. shall be entitled to vote on the election of officers, subject to the provisions of Article VIII., § 4.

ARTICLE V.—*Election of Members.*

§ 1. A candidate for membership may be proposed at any meeting after a week's notice in writing of such proposal has been made to the society. Provided that

§ 2. In all cases the names of candidates for membership shall be posted on the bulletin board of the senate for at least five consecutive days previous to his proposal.

§ 3. The election of all candidates shall be by open vote or ballot at the discretion of the society.

§ 4. A candidate for ordinary membership may be elected at any meeting by a majority of the votes of members present, subject to the provisions of §§ 1, 2 and 3 of this article.

§ 5. A candidate for honorary membership may be elected at any meeting by a five-sixths vote of the members present, subject to the provisions of §§ 1, 2 and 3 of this article.

ARTICLE VI.—*Officers.*

§ 1. The officers of this society shall be elected annually and shall be as follows :

(a) An honorary president, who must be a graduate of Queen's University, or a professor or fellow of any college affiliated with or forming part of said university.

(b) A president, whose qualifications must be the same as those of the honorary president.

(c) Two vice presidents, who shall take precedence according to the number of votes cast in their election.

(d) A critic.

(e) A secretary and an assistant secretary.

(f) A treasurer.

(g) Four committee men.

§ 2. The above mentioned officers shall form the executive committee, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII.—*Duties of Officers.*

§ 1. It shall be the duty of the president to deliver an address within three months after his election, and to preside at the meetings of the society.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the vice presidents to preside at any meeting in the absence of the president, taking precedence as above provided.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the transactions of the society, and to enter the same in a book provided for that purpose ; to read the minutes of any previous meeting when called upon by the presiding officer so to do ; to keep a full and complete register of the names of members ; to give orders on the treasurer for all debts payable by the society when so directed by the society ; to conduct the correspondence of the society ; to give notice of all meetings of the society as hereinafter provided ; to keep copies of all letters received or written by him relating to the affairs of the society ; to present a written report at the annual meeting, and to act as poll clerk at the election of officers.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the assistant secretary to aid the secretary in the discharge of his duties.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to take charge of the funds of the society, to receive contributions and fines, to pay all bills that have been countersigned by the secretary, and to submit a statement of accounts to the society at its annual meeting.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the critic to act as leader of any criticisms by the society on the various papers read by members before the society, and to sum up and comment upon the various criticisms of members upon such papers and to criticise the language, demeanor, or in short anything he may see fit in the conduct of a member while taking part in the exercises of the society.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to transact such business as the society may direct.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Meetings.*

§ 1. The ordinary meetings of the society shall be held weekly during the session on Saturday evenings at 7:30 P.M.

§ 2. Notice of all such meetings shall be posted up on the bulletin board by the secretary at least three days previously, together with the general and special business of the meeting.

§ 3. The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the first Saturday of December, at 2 P.M., for the election of officers and transaction of business.

§ 4. The polls for the election of officers shall be open until 9 P.M., at which time the returning officer shall declare them closed.

§ 5. The society at the annual meeting shall constitute itself for the transaction of business at 7:30 P.M., in which no member shall take part whose annual fee has not been paid previous to 7:30 P.M.

ARTICLE IX.—*Order of Business at Ordinary Meetings.*

The following shall be the order of business at ordinary meetings:

(1) Reading minutes of previous regular meeting and special meeting or meetings, if any, confirming and signing the same.

(2) Proposition and introduction of new members.

(3) Communications read and disposed of.

(4) Business arising out of the minutes of previous meeting.

(5) Propositions and motions.

(6) Business from the executive committee brought forward.

(7) Matters affecting the interests and prosperity of the society.

(8) Arranging programme for next ordinary meeting.

(9) Debate or reading essays.

(10) Reading of critic's report.

ARTICLE X.—*Order of Business at Annual Meetings.*

The following shall be the order of business at annual meetings:

(1) From 2 P.M. to 9 P.M. polling of votes.

FROM 7:30 P.M.

(2) Reading of minutes of previous annual meeting and confirming and signing them.

(3) Reading reports of secretary and treasurer.

(4) Communications read and disposed of.

(5) Reports of committees submitted for approval.

(6) Business arising out of the previous meeting.

(7) Propositions and motions.

(8) Declaring of officers elected for the ensuing year.

(9) Matters affecting the interests and prosperity of the society.

ARTICLE XI.—*Rules of Order.*

§ 1. The society shall be governed in all its meetings by the parliamentary practice set forth in Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice and in Dr. Bourinot's Parliamentary Practice and Procedure.

§ 2. In case these authorities differ, Dr. Bourinot's decision shall be final.

ARTICLE XII.—*Election of Officers.*

§ 1. The voting at the annual election of officers shall be by ballot.

§ 2. No member shall be allowed to give more than one vote for each of the required officers, and in every case those having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

§ 3. The poll clerk shall publish hourly returns of the votes cast.

§ 4. Four scrutineers shall be appointed by the society at the regular meeting preceding the annual meeting, whose duty it shall be to supervise the actions of the poll clerk and treasurer.

ARTICLE XIII.

§ 1. Alterations in and additions to the constitution may only be made at the annual general meeting, if sustained by the majority of members present, provided always that notice in writing of such proposed alterations be given at any previous regular meeting.

§ 2. At all meetings for the transaction of business ten members shall constitute a quorum.

A. M. S.

AT the meeting on Feb. 23rd, the Society received from the Athletic committee an excellent report, which, besides giving a full statement of the committee's actions during the past year, contained a number of valuable suggestions. We will only mention a few. The first was that the fee now collected by the senate for athletics be made compulsory for all students, as it now is for Arts students. As matters stand at present the Medical students do not pay this fee at all, although they use the gymnasium, campus, footballs, etc., just as much as the Arts men. Another suggestion was that this fee should be doubled or tripled. This also should commend itself to everybody. Were it carried out it would remove several of the many collections that are now made among the students, save the collectors from

an immense amount of trouble, abuse and loss of time, and free all the students from a great deal of very unpleasant dunning, though it would also free them from an opportunity of expressing their disapproval of everybody and everything in any way connected with athletics. It was also suggested that the earth dug in the building of the science hall be utilized to fill the holes in the campus and make it suitable for the annual sports and foot-ball matches. Also that every effort be made to procure a good gymnasium somewhere in the neighborhood of the foot-ball field. The athletic committee appointed for next session consists of Messrs. Pirie, Muirhead, Farrell, Smellie, Bethune, Carmichael, Davis and Nickle. We hope they will perform their duties as satisfactorily as did the committee which has just retired.

On Saturday, March 2nd, the new constitution was finally adopted, and the society now has a system of rules which do not contradict themselves, and under which a member may raise a point of order with some prospect of making himself understood. It was decided to hold a conversazione at the close of the session, and after much discussion and more voting the following were chosen a general committee: Messrs. Cameron, Wright, Potter, Rankin, Elliott, Strachan, Binnie, Farrell, Parkyn, Davis, Argue and McIntyre.

MEDICAL Y.M.C.A.

AT the business meeting of March 7th, the following were elected officers of the Medical Y.M.C.A. for the ensuing session:

President—Gus. Gandier.
Vice-President—J. T. Kennedy.
Rec. Secretary—E. B. Echlin.
Cor. Secretary—W. A. Cook.
Treasurer—J. N. Patterson.
Librarian—S. Wilson.

During the past session, our medical association has done good work. In spite of the inconvenience of the hour of meeting, the attendance has somewhat improved and interest in the meetings increased. Yet there is room for far greater progress, and this we trust will be secured under the guidance of the active men elected for next session.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

ACCORDING to the reports recently given before the association our missionaries did good work last summer. Messrs. J. A. Sinclair and T. A. Scott labored in the North-West, and Messrs. Gandier and Sharpe in Mattawatchan and Wilbur respectively. Many were the difficulties with which they had to contend, yet they came back filled with greater love for the work and bringing to us fresh inspiration and encouragement in missionary endeavour.

Our missionary in China, Rev. J. F. Smith, M.D., is hard at work learning the language. His recent trip in-

land was a blessing to many, as he was enabled to give relief to many suffering of eye diseases. We are assured Dr. Smith will not be idle. Every student should have a part in the support of our foreign missionary, and thus share in the honor and blessing.

At the regular meeting of the association held on Saturday, Feb. 23rd, it was resolved: "That this association tender Principal Grant an expression of gratitude and appreciation for his interesting and instructive lecture on 'Our next door neighbors in Japan,' etc." All who had the pleasure of hearing the lecturer will agree with us, that Principal Grant was not at all idle during his voyage for health. The members of the association feel greatly indebted to the Principal for the interesting addresses to which they have listened from time to time.

The secretary of the association, Mr. E. G. Walker, will be glad to receive notice from any desirous of contributing papers and periodicals for distribution in the mission fields under the association.

Students who have subscribed to our foreign mission work will please pay their subscriptions to Rev. Dr. Bell at their earliest convenience, as the report will be published at the end of March.

DONATION TO THE LIBRARY.

At the last meeting of the senate a letter was read from J. S. O'Halloran, secretary of Royal Colonial Institute, England, stating that a distinguished Fellow of the institute, General Sir J. Henry Lefroy, R.A., K.C.M.G., had intimated his desire of presenting through the medium of the council of the institute, a set of the Glasgow classics which had been in the possession of his family for upwards of a century, to one of the Canadian universities. It was decided to present them to the library of Queen's. The following works are comprised in the set: Herodotus, 9 vols.; Thucydides, 8 vols.; Xenophon, 12 vols.; Tacitus, 2 vols., and Sallust 1 vol. To these Sir Henry has added Tully's three books of offices in English, published in London, 1753, and Virgil published in Birmingham, 1766. The senate has accepted the presentation and thanked the generous donor, whose name is familiar to all acquainted with the history of the exploration of our Rocky Mountains. Such literary curiosities as the above enrich the libraries in the old world, but are seldom seen in the new.

PERSONALS.

DR. ANNIE LAWYER, '88, has been lecturing in Ottawa.

Rev. Mr. Meikle, evangelist, has been holding very successful meetings at the capital.

Mr. Rattray will look after the spiritual wants of the people of Melrose during the ensuing summer.

R. E. Knowles, '89, is attending classes at Manitoba college.

A CONVOCATION FOR GRANTING DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

IN the JOURNAL of March 4th it is said that in the Royal College final students "wonder whether they must wait till the last week in April for their degree," and hope that the Senate may arrange for a separate Medical Convocation. It is surely known by this time that the University Council is the body that arranges for the calling of convocations, and that there are seven or eight representatives of the medical profession, including representatives of the Royal and the Women's Medical College in that body. If it is desirable to have a special convocation early in April, why do not these gentlemen move, or why do not the medical students ask them to move? Two or three years ago the Principal brought the proposal before the University Council, but no one was prepared to recommend a new departure. Last year the Council passed a resolution asking the Senate to consider the matter; but the Senate, seeing that there was not even a recommendation from the body whose business it was to act, and therefore not the slightest proof that the change would be a success, or even that it was wanted, very properly took no action. Let the members of the University Council attend its meetings or resign, and let them do something to satisfy their constituents.

COLLEGE NOTES.

SOME student was around again with a little tin horn. One of our Profs. asked him to practice outside or in Convocation Hall.

Lost, a long gown with a patch on the bottom; finder will please return to Colin C. Arthurs.

The next number of the JOURNAL will be respectfully dedicated to the senior year. Among other interesting articles will be a minute description of the individual members of this class, and as we have armed our Fighting Editor with a new suit of clothes and the promise of a rise in salary, no objections or protests will be tolerated.

EXCHANGES

THE *Nassau Literary Magazine* is an admirable illustration of what is possible in the line of college literature of a high type. The pages of the February number contain articles in all tones, and all of them excellent.

In an editorial in the *University Monthly*, University of New Brunswick, a not ill-founded attack is made on examinations. With our exams not two weeks away we sympathize with the writer. The author of the article on "Genius" employs a considerable amount of that qualification, of his own kind, in attempting to prove his subject to be nothing but a combination of hard work and favorable opportunities.

The "Extracts from an Essay on Thoreau," in the *Varsity* (Nos. 11 and 12) are marked by a comprehension of that author which could only come from careful study of his work, and by a boldness of thought and felicity of expression that raise the article considerably above the level of the average essay to be found in college periodicals.

The Ottawa College *Owl* is one of the neatest of our exchanges, but the reflections, in its editorial columns, on the other colleges of Ontario, with sweeping accusations of greediness and vanity, have a spiteful ring about them. The article on "Gladstone and Ingersoll" is marked by some rather abusive language, which lends the number anything but a dignified tone.

Several light and amusing poems, in the ninth number of the *McGill Gazette*, would seem to indicate an abundance of poets at McGill.

The greater portion of the *College Transcript* is taken up with personal information concerning the students and alumni of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Its personal columns are too thorough to permit of the *Transcript* having much interest for any but students of the O. W. U.

The *Rutgers Targum* is chiefly devoted to local news, almost the only purely literary article in the last number being an instalment of a continued ghost story.

The *Notre Dame Scholastic* has also begun a series of tales of the same nature. Although they are entitled "A Blood-curdling Experiment," so far we have failed to find anything particularly curdling in them.

The ninth number of the *Lekhigh Burr*—a well-edited and ever-welcome exchange—also contains a mysterious tale, which, while more thrilling, is at the same time told in a more realistic manner than the generality of such stories.

In the last—and best—number of the *Columbia Spec*, the staff which has so ably managed it for the past year, makes its bow. As we have remarked before, the *Spec* is the brightest and spiciest of our exchanges, and we can only hope that in the future it may be as interesting as in the past.

The *University Quarterly*, University of New York, is rather late in making its appearance. It is a bright little magazine, containing many items of interest concerning its own and other colleges.

The *Owl*, Ottawa College, ranks among the neatest of our exchanges. In the March number—which is exceedingly interesting—none of the articles are marred by the too forcible language which has lent to some of the previous ones rather an undignified tone.

The *Sault Ste. Marie*, Ontario Ladies' College, is probably the best of the ladies' college journals that come to our sanctum. Its contents are interesting and well-written, and moreover thoroughly feminine. The romance in one, chapter, "Romeo and Juliet," tells of two Juliets and many misdirected caresses, but a Romeo is lacking.

The *Lehigh Burr* is entirely devoted to college news, chiefly athletic, which is given in a very interesting and creditable manner, and is not composed of vapid "gags"—by which the pages of several of our exchanges are marred—but of notes of genuine interest. The *Burr* is a model in its way—and that way a good one—and reflects the greatest honor on the good sense and ability of its editors.

The *College Times*, U. C. C., is the brightest of the school journals that we receive. Its editorial columns are always well-written, but we would like to see a little more news about the boys in it, even at the expense of its literary matter. Its "puzzle-corner" has excited a good deal of comment among its exchanges, but we suppose it suits the tastes of the younger boys. The only other exchange that indulges in this feature is the *College Mercury*, of Racine College.

The *Manitoba College Journal*, which comes out in a neat new cover, in some points not dissimilar to our own, takes up the question of examinations, and devotes some space to the discussion of both sides of the question. The Manitoba students must be foot-ball enthusiasts indeed, for we find in the *Journal* reports of a number of matches played in the snow. In the report of a literary society debate, we find mentioned a speech, "a continuous stream of eloquence, sparkling and brilliant and fully sustained to the close," by Mr. R. E. Knowles. We imagine that this must be our long lost "Demosthenes of '90."

DE•NOBIS•NOBILIBUS.

THE following song has recently been played with great success as a cornet solo to the tune of "I was seeing Nellie home":

In the sky the sun had risen,
And its beams on Kingston shone,
And 'twas from the ancient limestone city
I was seeing ——— home.

Sharbot Lake and Truro, N.S.,
Do not near each other come,
But 'twas only to the former village
I could escort ——— home.

For my purse in pocket rested,
Rested light as ocean spray,
And thus cruel fate forbade me, somewhat,
Seeing ——— all the way.

Zoology Man.—"There are various kinds of flies, horse flies, gad flies, eel flies, and—and—"

Classics Man.—"And *tempus fugit*."

An old lady from a mission field which was supplied last summer by one of our embryo divinites, recently met another student and quite took his breath away by inquiring:

"Oh, how did you leave dear Mr. *Saint Patrick*?"

The title *fits* very nicely, doesn't it?

"I met with a capital hit while reading the *De Nobis* column the other day," said one of our subscribers to us. "Indeed!" we replied quite delighted, "What was it?" "A whack on the head by my room-mate," was the unfeeling answer as we swooned away.

Quoth the preacher: "The educated are prone to religious indifference, the ignorant to spiritual fanaticism." "That hits us both, doesn't it," whispered a junior condescendingly to the freshman beside him, and somehow the latter got mad.

At a recent meeting of the class of '89, one of the subjects discussed was the advisability of placing the professors' photographs in the reading room, when a certain vice-president feelingly said: "It's no use. They won't give us their photographs. Just like a girl, you know, who won't give hers to a fellow though she wants to all the time." As he spoke with authority the matter was dropped.

The professor of physics says his class either won't or can't learn anything. He further said that he wished this fact stated in the *JOURNAL*, so here it is—but we don't happen to be taking that class this session.

We were asked by a charming young lady a while ago, "How do we know that a cyclone is bereft of sight?" This floored us, but we suggested that it might be because that is about all that was left of many a structure after having been visited by that destroyer. "No indeed!" was the disdainful reply. "Listen to this logic. A cyclone is a gale, a gale is a breeze, a breeze is a zephyr, a zephyr is a wool, a wool is a yarn, a yarn is a tale, a tale is an appendage, an appendage is an attachment, an attachment is love and—love is blind. There!" The doctor thinks that with careful nursing we will be around again in a week.

Not long ago a student at the ladies' college in Ann Arbor, Mich., read on Commencement Day an essay, the theme of which was "My Lovers." She not only gave the names of her admirers, but described minutely their varied manner of courtship, exciting great laughter in the audience, in which the young men undergoing dissection did not participate. We would like to hear our valedictorians on this theme for a change.

The lover's motto—Sofa and no father.

Prof.—Mr. B—d, what is freezing point?

Mr. B.—Well, I ain't quite sure, but I know squeezing point is two in the shade.

We understand that the senior students in arts intend tying their valedictorian down to one hour and a half. This certainly seems to us unjust, and we hope no such action will be taken.

We received a joke about the chemistry class from an anonymous friend the other day. It reminded us of Niagara Falls, for it is said that one can not take in that wonderful sight at a glance, but must study it day by day till its immensity and awfulness is fully realized. This may be a falls estimate of the value of the aforesaid joke, but nevertheless we must confess our inability to see the point, which is, we believe, in this case strictly mathematical.

Soon the departing college graduates will heave a *psi*, *beta* retreat, and sing with feeling, "*omega-n*." Perhaps it is *alpha* the best that they are leaving us. But *phi*! Some one should have *delta* blow at these jokes, which are all Greek to us. Now who will *kappa climax* to this *gamma-n*?

While the graduating class in medicine were being photographed the camera exploded. We are not at all surprised at this. What we wonder at is that the photographer didn't go too.

It was one of the '90 fellows who, when his country cousin drove up in a sleigh, said "Shall I help you to alight?" She jumped to the sidewalk and indignantly exclaimed, "What do you mean? You don't think I smoke, do you?"

An old Scotch lady who attends Convocation Hall services liked the orchestra "*vera weel*," but she "*didna* see why that daft mon was a wavin' of his han's a' the time like a weendmill."

SCENE—Chemistry class room.

Prof.—"Here is a bottle of that compound we were discussing, but unfortunately (pulls hard at the cork) the cork has (another pull) stuck and we—ah—have no cork-screw!"

Buzz of intelligence round the class—fumbling in pockets—each student produces one and hands it to astonished Prof.!

The ladies of the Levana society are at present reading and discussing Tennyson's "*Princess*." Some of these days we may see inscribed above the portals of their parlors in letters of fire: "Let no man enter in on pain of death." Then let those choir fellows make themselves scarce.

Sure signs of spring—Marbles and Mr. Bone.

One of the English students wants to know if it is polite to keep a cappon in class. We answer that the ladies have a monopoly in this practice.

KERNELS FROM THE SCIENCE CLASS.

Prof.—"Mr. O'C., what do you know about the composition of rock?"

Mr. O'C.—"I have lost my lecture book, professor."

Now this rock is not a bit like that, but they are both Gneiss (nice).

This piece of Schist is Schist the same as the other.

Graphic granite when polished looks like Hebrew. In fact a man who doesn't know Hebrew can't tell the difference.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

It is fine to be able to *read* well. A. C. R—R—RT—N.

Say, I know where there is a cheap tailor.

W. T. H—LDER—FT.

You bet I won't get locked out again.

A. G. HAY.

The bagpipes are too many for me. Excuse me a moment, please.

R—U—SS—LL.

Jimminy Christmas! I wonder how my Cornwall girl is getting on without me.

W. H. D—V—S.

A physics man was heard enquiring the other day if the number of men plucked was supposed to be occasioned by positive or negative eccentricity.

Youthful soph. (through the lather): "Strange, I cannot manage to grow a beard, for my grandfather had one three feet long."

Tonsorialist—"Can't account for it, sir, unless you take after your grandmother."

The last meeting of the JOURNAL staff was the best attended one this session. It occurred at Sheldon & Davis' photograph gallery.

I went home with a girl last Sunday night—to my sorrow.

M. MCK—NZ—E.

They don't grow birch down at Marble Rock. Gimme Kingston every time for ornamental trees.

G. EM—RY.

I can compare our rich misers to nothing so fitly as to a whale; 'a plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last devours them all at a mouthful. Such whales have I heard on the land, who never leave gaping till they've swallowed the whole parish, church, steeple, bells, and all.—*Shakespeare*.

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